The People's Korea

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World's Countries Urged to Pay Attention to Korea and Support Its Reunification

The DPRK Government Sept. 6 urged the governments of all countries in the world to pay attention to Korea and support its independent and peaceful reunification.

The government said in an appeal issued on Sept. 6, "The Government of the DPRK considers that the world may not remain on-lookers at the fact that the danger of war, instead of a durable peace, is daily increasing in Korea and the Korean people are suffering from the pains of 40-year long national division by the outside forces."

The appeal came out on the occasion of the 40th year of the military occupation of Korea by the American forces, which landed on Korean territory on Sept. 8, 1945 to hold south Korea as its forward military base. **(See the full text on page 8.)**

The appeal stressed, "The Government of the DPRK appeals to the governments of the world peace-loving countries to actively help prevent the flames of war which may plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war from sparking in Korea and realize at earliest date Korea's independent and peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea."

The appeal continues, "Recently, the United States reorganized the south Korean forces on an offensive footing to man near the Military Demarcation Line, increased the numerical strength of the 'commando' to 180,000 and started to dig out tunnels towards the north in 180 points near the MDL, which shows clearly how far they went for the new war preparations."

What is called the "threat of southward invasion . . . is, in fact, no more than an artifice to make a pretext of its (American) occupation of south Korea," says the DPRK government appeal.

The north Korean Government presses the United States, in the appeal, to withdraw its troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session (which demands the pullout of all foreign forces stationed under the U.N. flag from south Korea) and to respond positively to a DPRK proposal for tripartite talks among the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea.

Kim Yong Nam Urges Non-aligned Unity

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam stressed the need to tighten unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and to achieve economic liberation and accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

Speaking at the first-day plenary meeting at the Sept. 4-8 Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Luanda, he also said that DPRK Government maintains the consistent stand of solving the reunification question of the country by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation. **(See presidential message to the conference and Kim's speech on page 2)**

"Tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea should be held at an early date in order to ease the tension in Korea, ensure peace and create a fundamental precondition for the solution of the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation," said Kim Yong Nam.

Main points he made in the speech follow:

- All the non-aligned countries should constantly increase the role of our movement to make it give full scope to its might;
- The non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation multilaterally to achieve economic liberation and accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order;
- All the non-aligned countries should wage more energetically the struggle against the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists and for defence of global peace and security;
- All the non-aligned countries should oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism and all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality, and extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and the building of a new life; and
- The Korean question is directly linked with the work of safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world, being a question related to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 3 sent a message to the conference.

Pyongyang and Seoul Agree on Places of Performance

Pyongyang and Seoul reached an agreement on choosing the Seoul National Theatre and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre as the places of performance to be given by north and south Korean artistes, reported the KCNA on Sept. 12.

A five-member advance party of each side visited Seoul and Pyongyang for a prior survey of the places of the performance of art troupes in accordance with the agreement to exchange art troupes of the north and south Red Cross organizations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Final Declaration of Non-aligned Meeting Welcomes DPRK's Proposals

The final declaration adopted at the eighth meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held at Luanda, Angola from Sept. 4 to 8 expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country and welcomed the DPRK's positive proposals.

On the Korean issue the declaration fully supports the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any foreign interference, according to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement.

It earnestly hopes for an early realization of the Korean people's desire to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea.

It welcomes the offer of the DPRK to host a film festival and a symposium on experiences in anti-illiteracy and enrollment of school-age children in Pyongyang in the second half of 1986 in accordance with the action program for cooperation in education and culture.

It reaffirms the necessity of strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the sports fields and hails the DPRK's offer to sponsor the second meeting of ministers and high-ranking officials on sports education and sports in the near future.

It also welcomes the DPRK's offer to host a meeting of experts on pisciculture in the near future in accordance with a decision of the first ministerial meeting on cooperation in fisheries which was held in Havana in April 1981.

The DPRK hosted a meeting of irrigation experts of coordinators of non-aligned countries for food and agriculture in June 1984.

More Arms Sales to S. Korea

The Pentagon told Congress on Sept. 9 it has tentatively approved five arms deals with four countries, including south Korea, West Germany and England.

Assuming there are no congressional objections, the Pentagon said it will offer south Korea 21 AH-1S Cobra attack helicopters equipped with TOW anti-tank missiles for an estimated $178 million. That sale will be overseen by the Army and the prime contractors will be Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas, and the Lycoming division of the AVCO Corp. in Stratford, Conn.

S. Korean Students Continue to Fight

Hoh In Hoe, president of the Korea University Student Council and also head of the Sammintu Struggle Committee, enters a university auditorium with a banner to lead a rally on Sep. 6, while some 1,300 other students support with cheering and clapping. He was arrested after leading a three-hour debate on democracy at the auditorium. (See related article and photo on page 4)

Soviet Foreign Minister Expresses Support for DPRK's Peace Efforts

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Sept. 11 "highly estimated the efforts and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunify the country independently and peacefully," reported the KCNA from Moscow on Sept. 11.

He accepted the invitation to pay an official goodwill visit to the DPRK, added the KCNA.

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam who stopped over in Moscow on his way home after attending the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries met Eduard Shevardnadze.

Kim Yong Nam asked the Soviet Foreign Minister to convey cordial

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Strengthened Pyongyang-Moscow Ties Welcomed by Beijing

China has welcomed north Korea's recent strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, reported the Washington Post on September 12.

At a press briefing Wednesday (Sept. 11), a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese "positively appraise" north Korea's "independent foreign policy and are pleased to see the development of its relations with the Soviet Union," the Post reported.

The Chinese comment came on the eve of two days of high-level talks between American and Soviet diplomats in Moscow on their differences over

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Presidential Message to Non-aligned Conference

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on September 3 to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries.
The message reads:

I extend warm congratulations on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries and delegates of various countries to the conference.

The current Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries in Luanda is of weighty significance in analyzing and assessing the present international situation, further enhancing the role of the non-aligned movement, strengthening economic cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries and defending world peace and security.

The present world situation is very complex and strained and the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, is daily increasing due to the intensified moves of the imperialists for aggression and arms expansion. And the gulf in wealth between the developed Western industrial states and the developing countries, which has been caused by the old international economic order, a leftover of the colonial system, is continuing to grow and this constitutes another serious factor plunging the world into uneasiness.

Today the non-aligned countries are confronted with the urgent task to struggle more vigorously to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement in every way and carry out the common cause of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should adopt more practical steps to check and frustrate the nuclear arms race and new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and ensure a durable peace and security by intensifying the struggle to expand the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, dissolve the military blocs, have aggressive foreign forces and foreign military bases in other countries withdrawn and create nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world.

Along with this, the non-aligned countries should maintain *chajusong*, achieve their economic liberation, pool strength in realising South-South cooperation for the solution of the problem of serious starvation and poverty suffered by most of the developing countries, and establishing a new international economic order and actively struggle to build a new independent world free from all manner of foreign forces' domination and subjugation.

The world's progressive people who love justice and peace have great expectation for and interest in the non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, honestly discharge their noble duty as a member nation of the non-aligned movement by struggling resolutely to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, avert the danger of a global war, a thermonuclear war, and defend peace in unity with all the non-aligned countries.

Convinced that thanks to the concerted efforts of the participants the current Luanda conference of foreign ministers will greatly contribute to discharging the historic mission the non-aligned movement assumes for the time and mankind in conformity with the lofty idea and fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement, I sincerely wish the conference fine success in its work.

10th Birthday of Entry of DPRK into Non-aligned Movement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a reception on Aug. 31 evening at the Okryu Restaurant on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the entry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-aligned movement and on the day of non-alignment.

Invited there were the diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of the non-aligned countries there.

Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi spoke at the reception.

Noting that the present situation demands the non-aligned countries strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement and further enhance its role, he said that all the member nations should firmly unite with each other and make positive efforts to check and frustrate the imperialists' reckless war policy and safeguard world peace and security.

He stated that the Korean people would continue to resolutely struggle to avert the danger of a new world war and build a new world, peaceful and independent, pooling strength with the peoples of non-aligned countries and all other anti-war peace-loving forces.

We take great pride in the fact that our country has covered the road of proud victory in the same ranks with the non-aligned countries over the past decade since its entry into the non-aligned movement, he declared, and said:

Conscious of our duty as a member nation of the non-alignment, we will as ever make every possible effort for the strengthening and development of this movement.

Speaking next, the chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of India, the chairman state of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries, said that as a member nation of the non-aligned movement the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has played an important role in the development of the non-aligned movement and the strengthening of its unity and solidarity.

Noting that under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the DPRK Government is making a practical contribution to the struggle for disarmament, dismantling of military blocs, withdrawal of foreign military bases and foreign troops from other countries, establishment of nuclear-free zones and South-South cooperation, he noted, and said:

Although there are many difficulties on the road ahead of the non-aligned movement, this movement advancing for the common goal will continue to prosper.

DPRK Foreign Minister Urges Member Nations to Isolate S. African Racists

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, head of the DPRK delegation to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries, made a speech at the first-day plenary meeting on September 4, according to a report from Luanda.

Noting that the present situation calls upon all the non-aligned countries to direct their efforts to maximizing the might of the non-aligned movement so that it may fully discharge its historic mission, he said: (Subtitles are ours... Ed.)

In view of the prevailing situation and the tasks facing the movement at the present time, we consider that particular attention should be paid to the following questions at the present conference:

Unity and Cohesion of Non-aligned Movement

First, all the non-aligned countries should constantly increase the role of our movement to make it give full scope to its might.

What is most important in enhancing the role of the non-aligned movement at present is to strengthen its unity and cohesion in every way.

It must be noted that the imperialists are now persistently trying to set the non-aligned countries against each other by splitting them and sowing the seeds of discord among them and fish in troubled waters. Therefore, it is the key point decisive of the destiny of the non-aligned movement to guarantee its unity and cohesion.

We member nations of the movement should counter the imperialists' manoeuvres of division and estrangement with the strategy of unity and smash the enemy's offensive by united strength.

Multilateral S-S Cooperation

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should expand and develop South-South cooperation multilaterally to achieve economic liberation and accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order.

We consider first of all that we should attach primary importance to the solution of the food problem and realise mutual cooperation and exchange in this field.

We should free people from hunger and provide them a stabilized life by taking effective steps for solving the food problem by joint efforts. To this end, sincere negotiations should be frequently held at different levels from regional and inter-regional expert levels to summit level and practical ways be found in this course and be carried into practice.

The debts of the developing countries are direct products of the imperialist colonial exploitation and neo-colonial plunder.

We consider that an active emergency measure must be taken in short time for a fundamental solution of the international debt problem.

For Global Peace and Security

Thirdly, all the non-aligned countries should wage more energetically the struggle against the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists and for defence of global peace and security.

All the non-aligned countries should expose and denounce the reckless nuclear buildup of the imperialists and actively struggle to call a halt to the nuclear arms race, ban the test, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons in all regions of the world and realise a complete abolition of all nuclear weapons.

As decided at a series of non-aligned conferences, we strongly demand the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in different areas of the world, while waging a vigorous struggle for having all the aggressive military blocs dissolved, all the foreign military bases removed from other countries and foreign troops withdrawn.

Against Imperialism, Racism and Zionism

Fourthly, all the non-aligned countries should oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism and all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality, and extend active support and encouragement to the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence and the building of a new life.

All the member nations of our movement should intensify the activity to thoroughly isolate the South African racist clique internationally and increase in every way the political, economic, military, diplomatic and material assistance to the Southwest African People's Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

We bitterly denounce the aggressive moves of the South African racists against the Angolan people and demand that they unconditionally withdraw their aggression troops from the territory of Angola illegally occupied by them.

Our full support and encouragement also go to the Arab people in the struggle to restore the complete national rights of the Palestinian people including the rights to take back the occupied Arab land and found an independent state and to the Asian people's struggle for building an independent and prosperous new Asia.

All the non-aligned countries should regard the aggression on one member nation of our movement as an aggression against the entire member nations and strengthen all forms of assistance to check and frustrate it, so that the member nations of our movement may defend independence and sovereignty.

We resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference against the Nicaraguan people and extend firm militant solidarity to the just cause of the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples and other peoples of the Central American and Caribbean regions.

We also actively support the struggle of the European people for averting the danger of a new global war and defending peace and security in Europe.

Korean Question Linked with Peace and Security in Asia and World

The Korean question is directly linked with the work of safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world, being a question related to the fundamental principle of the non-aligned movement.

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40 Years of Creation and Construction (3)

Developing Health Service

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

A complete and universal free medical assistance system and an advanced section doctor system, 74 years of life expectancy at birth, drop of death rate to one fifth as against the pre-liberation days, 24 doctors for every 10,000 heads of population and 13 hospital beds for every 1,000 heads of population – these are typical facts and figures showing the development of health services for the people in Korea over the past 40 years after the liberation of the country.

In the days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule the life expectancy at birth of the Koreans was 38 years and the mortality per 1,000 heads of population was 20.8.

Today Korea has been turned into a people's paradise where everyone enjoys health and longevity.

A most advanced health service system has been established in Korea.

The universal free medical service system was enforced in January 1953 in the thick of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War.

All medical treatment including diagnosis and hospitalisation is free and even the travel expenses to and from the homes of recuperation are borne by the state.

The additional benefits granted to each a year under the free medical service system are equal to his two months' pay.

Medical facilities are found everywhere people live and work and a section doctor system is in force.

The number of the medical assistance to each head of the population outside hospital has reached 18.5.

Specialized hospitals and many other medical facilities have been built in major cities in keeping with the promotion of detailed specialization of medical services.

More than 290 prophylactic and therapeutic establishments including the modern Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Pyongyang Municipal Dental Prevention Hospital, South Hamgyong Provincial Dental Prevention Hospital and Hospital attached to Kanggye University of Medicine have made their appearance in the period of the second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

There are more than 9,200 medical service centers in Korea, or nearly 50 times the figure right after liberation.

Notable is the development of rural health services.

Doctorless sub-counties disappeared in 1950 and doctorless *ri* in 1960 and *ri* clinics were converted into hospitals by 1974. The county people's hospitals were turned into general hospitals.

The protection of the health of the working people is guaranteed by the law on public health promulgated in April 1980.

An energetic work is going on to modernize and scientize medical treatment and prevention in Korea through the development of Juche-based medical science and technology.

Researches for developing Korean traditional medicine on a scientific basis have been redoubled in recent years.

The academy of Korean traditional medicine has been founded, many classic books on traditional Korean medicine have been translated and published and the output of Korean traditional medicaments has increased.

Various tonics and treatment medicines produced by it are highly appreciated not only at home but also abroad for their special efficacy.

(Concluded)

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Out of the national desire of our people and noble sense of obligation for the cause of peace, the Government of the DPRK maintains the consistent stand of solving the reunification question of the country by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation.

This year, we put forward a new peace proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression in order to ease the tension in Korea and create a favourable precondition for her peaceful reunification.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must refrain from aggravating the tension in Korea and do work helpful to the dialogue.

Tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea should be held at an early date in order to ease the tension in Korea, ensure peace and create a fundamental precondition for the solution of the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will remain faithful as ever to the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and fight staunchly to safeguard world peace and security, firmly joining hands with other non-aligned countries.

EDITORIAL

For Further Advance of Anti-Imperialism and Independent Non-aligned Movement

The conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in the Angolan capital of Luanda, on Sep. 4-8 ended, after adopting political and economic declarations and final declaration, and diciding to hold the next summit conference next year in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe.

The Government and people of the DPRK are pleased with and warmly congratulate the conference for its success in working out a new direction of action for the non-aligned movement more concretely than ever before, in spite of all forms of obstructive manoeuvres.

President Kim Il Sung expressed the determination of the DPRK Government and the Korean people to contribute to the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence, in his congratulatory message to the foreign ministers' conference.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, head of the DPRK delegation to the conference, in his speech at the first-day plenary meeting, stressed the following points: (1) to struggle against all sorts of manoeuvres of the imperialist forces in order to ceaselessly develop the power of the non-aligned movement, (2) to expand and develop South-South cooperation multilaterally, to accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order, and to solve the food problem and the stupendous debt problem, (3) to wage the struggle against the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists, to abolish all nuclear weapons, to have all the aggressive military blocs dissolved, and the foreign military bases removed from other countries and foreign troops withdrawn, and (4) to oppose all forms of aggression and interference and subjugation and to struggle for freedom and for the building of a new life.

Meanwhile, pointing out that the Korean question is directly linked with the work of safeguarding peace and security in the world, the DPRK foreign minister appealed for support to "tripartite talks" with the U.S. and south Korean authorities.

He concluded his speech by promising that the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will remain faithful as ever to the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and fight staunchly to safeguard world peace and security, firmly joining hands with other non-aligned countries.

Important parts of the speech by the DPRK delegation were incorporated in the declarations adopted at the foreign ministers' conference.

The non-aligned movement met the 24th birthday this year (on Sep. 1). During the past 24-year period, the non-aligned movement has achieved a brilliant development. It started with only 25 member nations. But today its member nations number more than 120 countries (observer and guest countries included). It covers three fourths of the member countries of the United Nations.

A handful of imperialist forces and big countries then had a firm grip on the world. The time has changed. This shows that the non-aligned movement has changed the international power relations completely.

The DPRK became a member nation formally at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in Lima in August 1975. South Korea also tried to join in it as a member nation. But its request was refused because of the presence of U.S. military bases in south Korea.

The DPRK Government has devoted itself to the development of the non-aligned movement in the past 10 years. In some years, important international conferences of the non-aligned countries were held in Pyongyang. Especially, it is widely known that the Republic contributed its successes and experiences in the development of agriculture to the Third World countries.

The DPRK will, in the future, too, continue to firmly maintain independence in external and internal policy and will be at the head of the non-aligned movement with the idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Korea Produces Over 270 Kinds of Silk

Korea produces over 270 kinds of silk.

Silk, a noted product of Korea, is light, graceful in color and very soft to touch.

Yaksan silk in Nyongbyon, North Pyongan Procince, is particularly famous.

Yaksan silk personally named by President Kim Il Sung is a silk decorated with patterns of beautiful flowers of azalea and scarlet-tinged leaves of maple tree. Its color is very beautiful, its figures are unusually glossy and soft to touch.

Pob silk with small patterns on lustrous foundation is very splendid.

Nyutong silk is diverse in color and patterns. It does not wrinkle and hangs down well.

Kuryong silk makes people feel graceful because of its flowing patterns.

Different kinds of silk, such as Tasaek silk with rose patterns, Mobon silk embroidered with beautiful scenery of the well-known Mt. Kumgang, Munhwa silk with patterns of clouds, Sackdong silk with stripes of different colors, Yangdan (damask) with multicolored small flower patterns and Kumsu silk woven with deep colored silk yarn are very graceful in colors and figures.

There are silk production centres in Nyongbyon, Pyongyang, Packchon, Anju, Kumya and other parts in Korea.

Nyongbyon county is a noted silk production centre of the country. More than 150 kinds of silk including Yaksan silk and Kuryong silk good in quality are produced at silk mills there.

Silk mills in Anju and Pakchon weave Nyutong silk, Velvet, Yangdan, Kong silk and Tasaek silk.

The silk production has consistently developed along with the development of sericultural industry, chemical fibre industry and dyestuff industry and other related industries.

Korea has a 5,000-year long history in silk production.

Korean silk has long been exported to many countries of the world.

Kim Is Still Hounded by Agents: LA Times

Los Angeles Times recently carried an article which revealed the present strictly-controlled condition under which south Korea's dissident leader Kim Dae Jung is being placed.

The paper quoted Kim as saying, "Every time I leave, three cars – one from the Defence Security Command, one from the Korean CIA and one from the police – follow me."

Follows the article which appeared in The Japan Times dated September 7:

SEOUL – Almost seven months after returning from exile in the United States, dissident leader Kim Dae Jung continues to be dogged by police and government agents, and feels unable to meet with any ordinary Koreans.

Moreover, Kim must keep in mind constantly that President Chun Doo Hwan can at any time reimpose a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition. Because of the sentence, Kim cannot join a political party or run for office.

Kim said that his actions were misreported in the press – deliberately – on orders from the government. He added that the government used "dirty tricks" that succeeded "in damaging my image among the people."

That is how the 61-year-old Kim describes his life in south Korea since returning here Feb. 8. Yet Kim, the opposition candidate in the last free and open election for president here, in 1971, has managed to restore himself to a position of prominence. That is underscored by Chun's refusal to grant him amnesty from the 1980 conviction on what the U.S. State Department has called "farfetched charges."

"Legally speaking," Kim said in a recent interview, "the only restrictions on me are that I cannot participate in a political party and I cannot run for election. But about 100 police are deployed in the neighborhood around my house. Every time I leave, three cars – one from the Defense Security Command (the internal security agency of south Korea's armed forces), one from the Korean CIA and one from the police – follow me. In reality. I can't meet even one average person, because to do so would be an imposition on any such person."

Kim was abducted, kept under house arrest, then jailed for most of the last seven years of President Park Chung Hee's rule. Park was assassinated in 1979 and Kim was freed, only to be arrested again the following year after Chun seized power. For 13 years, he said, he has not been able to visit his birthplace in Mokpo, Cholla province.

"If I visited Kwangju, several hundreds of thousands of people would gather immediately," he said. "There is no telling what kind of accident might occur. So I can't go."

Further, any such visit arousing a public demonstration would give the government an excuse to accuse Kim of "instigation," he said.

'Chun's Power Declining'

As Kim sees it, Chun's power is gradually declining as forces demanding restoration of democracy grow stronger. He said that Chun had only two choices: to give the people a free choice in the 1988 election by revising the constitution to permit a direct vote for president or to try to keep the military-backed government in power through suppression.

He described the first as a "commonsense" approach. He said the opposition would guarantee that if it won it would take no political revenge against Chun or anyone in his government, and that if it lost it would accept defeat.

But if Chun and his backers make the second choice, he said, "It will lead to a result which will not be good for them."

Students' Protest Action Further Intensified

More than 5,000 students from 17 universities throughout south Korea joined in anti-"government" demonstrations on September 11 and 12, the Japanese mass-circulation newpaper Mainichi Shimbun reported on Sept. 14.

South Korean papers also said that sporadic student demonstrations broke out in Seoul and provincial areas Sept. 11 and 12, demanding the immediate suspension of suppression on campus antonomy.

Over 100 students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies had been holding a rally in a library since Sept. 11th evening, and before the overnight rally, about 200 students held a demonstration in the "democracy square" on the campus and called for the end to intervention in campus affairs, the papers said.

More than 800 Kyunghee University students reportedly held an emergency meeting at an outdoor theater at around 2 p.m. on the same day.

The Korea Times reported that over 50 students of the Methodist Theological Seminary hurled stones to combat policemen around the school gate at 2:20 p.m. on Sept. 11 after holding a rally denouncing the proposed campus bill.

The policemen marched some 50 meters into the campus to break up the demonstrators and took 10 students to a police station.

Earlier, more than 100 students of Chungang University in Seoul held a meeting in front of the university library on Sept. 9 to condemn the crackdown upon the campus, where they accused the Chon Du Hwan junta of its suppression, according to a south Korean newspaper.

Students went over to a demonstration, shouting "Stop campus suppression" and other anti-"government" slogans.

Demonstrators persistently resisted the tear gas firing police, hurling stones at them.

Chon, Resign!

SEOUL – About 700 police chase protesters onto the campus of the Seoul National University as more than 1,000 students try to march arm in arm onto the street during the third day of anti-"government" protests on September 13. Students retaliated by hurling rocks and gasoline bombs at riot police who fired tear gas at the students and arrested several, according to witnesses. The students were demanding the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and the abolition of a "government"–sponsored (campus stabilization) bill aimed at curbing anti-"government" protests. (Reuter-Sun Photo)

Kim Yong Sam Urges Chon to Present Democratization Schedule by Next Spring

Kim Yong Sam, a south Korea's prominant opposition leader, said in Washington on September 7 that the incumbent "government" in Seoul should present a schedule for democratization by next spring, the first anniversary of the Feb. 12 "parliamentary elections," south Korean newpapers reported from Washington.

Kim, who shares the chairmanship of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, also stressed that the "constitution" should be revised by the end of next year to the effect of giving the people the right to choose the government.

Speaking to some 1,200 Korean-Americans at Falls Church High School in the suburbs of Washington, he warned, "If democratization does not occur in a peaceful manner, coup or a mass revolution resorting to force may take place," the south Korea's English-language paper Korea Times reported on September 10.

He reportedly said that if the governing power is transferred not through peaceful means but through some anomalous ways, the future of Korea will be decisively threatened.

He asserted that he and Kim Dae Jung would work in union with each other until the time when the nation achieves democratization and thereafter, provoking great applause among the audience, the paper reported.

Kim is to visit Tokyo Oct. 2-3 on his way home from the United States, AFP quoted a Japanese lawmaker as saying on September 5.

While in Tokyo, Kim will meet Japanese government officials as well as ruling and opposition party members to exchange views on Tokyo-Seoul relations, said Den Hideo, former chief of the opposition United Social Democrat Party.

Former Chairman of YAMD Detained

The south Korean police authorities detained Kim Gun Tae, former Chairman of the Youth Alliance of Movement for Democracy, on September 10 on charges of violation of the "national seucrity law", according to Radio Munhwa in Seoul.

He was detained for the reason that he demanded the establishment of democracy for the people, taking the lead in a demonstration when he was working as chairman of the Youth Alliance of Movement for Democracy.

The police authorities threatened that they would expand investigation in figures of opposition organizations who, together with him, waged the movement for democracy.

Crackdown on Students & Opposition Figures

The south Korean police sent 4 students of Seoul National University to summary trial and sentenced them to detention on Sept. 9 on charges of involvement in a pan-national forum which was held at Korea University and in a demonstration which followed the forum, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Nineteen students of Seoul National, Yonsei, Ewha Women's, Hongik and Song Kyun Kwan universities and theological seminary were walked off to the police on September 6 on the spot for their participation in the forum.

The police authorities arrested Wong Song Hui, Paek Yung Gi and Pak Jong Su, members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, at dawn, on September 8.

They were accused of their protest to the police violence which banned their participation in the forum.

Police attempted to take several figures of the New Korea Democratic Party who tried to attend the symposium, labelling them as violators of the "law on assembly and demonstration."

Lawyers Protest against U.S.I.S. Trial

A defense counsel for those involved in the occupation of the U.S. Information Service building protested against the unjust acts of the authorities, according to Radio Munhwa in Seoul.

The lawyers complained to the Seoul high court on September 9, pleading that they could not obey the ruling of the "first trial session" which turned down the demand of students tried on charges of involvement in the occupation and of the lawyers that the bench be rejected.

As already reported, those involved in the occupation of the U.S.I.S. building and their lawyers submitted a demand that all the members of the bench be rejected to a trial session held on September 2 and boycotted the trial.

This notwithstanding, the Seoul district criminal court authorities dismissed this demand on September 6, to invite a protest again.

Non-violent U.S.I.S. Occupation Has Yet to Be Resolved: Korea Communique

Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems, in its July 15 issue carried the statement given by the south Korean students who occupied the U.S. Information Service Library building in Seoul from May 23 to 26 and related article.

The article says:

The non-violent May 23–26 occupation of the U.S. Information Service Library in central Seoul by 72 students from the National Student Federation has yet to be resolved. The questions posed by the students about the U.S. role in the Kwangju massacre 5 years ago have not been answered. The students voluntarily ended their sit-in after being told that U.S. Ambassador Walker would grant a public dialogue with them by June 18th, which did not occur.

Various groups issued statements in support of the students, the May 27th one by the EYC, KSCF, NSF, Youth Assoc. for a Democratic Movement, Korean Buddhist Student Assoc., ROK Catholic Student Federation, and the Chung Ch'ong Nam Do Youth Assoc. for a Democratic Movement is representative. It pointed out the justice of the students' demands because 1) they were one part of the just demands for democratization by the whole Korean people, 2) they truly reflect student aspirations all over the country since 1 million of them publicly and democratically elect NSF representatives, and most importantly 3) it is the right of the Korean people to pursue the question of U.S. responsibility.

The statement also said that while the U.S. Embassy well understands the Korean people's desire for true democracy, it hasn't uttered a single word in 5 years regarding its role in the massacre, thus bringing on the wrath of the Korean people. During the sit-in, the Embassy also refused to meet with the students or issue a formal opinion on the questions posed, it cut off the students' communications with the outside, refused requests for food to be sent in and would not give assurances of personal safety for the students.

The sit-in was organized by the Sammin Struggle Committee* which operates under the leadership of the NSF's duly-elected representatives and that committee gave a press conference May 24th. This was also reported in the statement. The Committee asked the U.S. government to heed the American people, who put their faith in democracy, and stop backing Chun Doo Hwan. The government-controlled press was slandering the occupiers as a small, leftist, anti-American, pro-communist minority which the Committee refuted. It said, since the students' demands were the same as the New Korea Democratic Party's or the Democratic Korea Party's, those parties and indeed all the 40 million south Koreans desting true democracy were also leftist extremist. Since the students only demanded peaceful dialogue, under what law could they be charged, the committee asked?

On June 5th, parents of the students also issued a statement in support of them and they subsequently made protests against the punishments meted out.

After being interrogated for a week, 7 of the students were given summary 25-day sentences and 36 were given 29-day sentences. Two more students not at the sit-in were taken in on June 3rd. The government has since maintained a virulent campaign against the Sammin Struggle Committee, detaining many of its chairpersons. On June 18th, five of the occupiers were scheduled to meet with Amb. Walker at the U.S. Embassy but police didn't allow it and sought to arrest the student who helped arrange the meeting. On June 22nd, 19 of the occupiers were indicted and 6 released. Ham Un-kyong, Chair of the Sammin Committee at Seoul National Univ., was singled out and charged under the severe National Security Law for "praising communism and supporting north Korea's scheme to reunify the peninsula by force."

Meanwhile, the NKDP renewed its calls for an investigation into the facts of the Kwangju massacre in the National Assembly. Defense Minister Yoon Sung-min replied on June 8th that only 191 people had died in the uprising, however, he merely re-read the report the regime gave years before. Kwangju city records actually showed 2,627 deaths for June 1980 where 264 is the norm. The government ascribed this to "clerical error" but promptly punished clerk Park Yong Hun for it. Even now, construction companies in Kwangju still find mass graves at building sites. However, on being informed of this, the military quickly takes the bodies away to points unknown.

The statement below was issued by the students who occupied the USIS Library:

Why We Had to Occupy the USIS Library

— Statement —

1. Five years since the Kwangju people's resistance, voices were raised throughout the country condemning those responsible for the massacre there and demanding the resignation of the military dictatorship which led the massacre. We think that the U.S. should take responsibility for supporting the massacre at Kwangju.

The stronghold of the 18-year Yushin dictatorship collapsed and, in the Spring of 1980, a powerful movement welled up striving for true democratization. The Kwangju people struggled with all their might against the Chun Doo Hwan military regime which seized political power in the Dec. 12th and May 17th coup d'etats and fought to prevent a military dictatorship from occuring here a second time. But the Kwangju struggle ended with more than a thousand corpses littering Kum Nam and Chung Jang streets, cruelly massacred by the principal actors in the coup d'etat — Chun Doo Hwan, Noh Tae Woo, Cheong Ho Young, Park Chun Byong and others. The stench of blood filled the spring air. We are convinced that the U.S., which has exerted its power to protect free democracy, was in a position to prevent this dreadful massacre.

The US-ROK Joint Commander has the right of operational command for the ROK military which he holds concurrently with being commander of the US Armed Forces in Korea. Why did the U.S. consent to the dispatch of the 7th Division of the Special Warfare Command and the 20th ROK Infantry Division when it could have prevented the 7th Special Forces Division from massacring the Kwangju people at will be refusing to dispatch it? Up to that time, the Korean people thought of the U.S. as a friend for all time because it fought to liberate them from the tyranny of Japanese Imperialism and to defend free democracy against Communism. Now, however, the Korean people feel strong doubts about the U.S. support for the Kwangju massacre and are recognizing that the U.S. should also bear responsibility for it. The U.S. should make the actual facts known so as to clear up the doubts of the Korean people. When the U.S. publicly apologizes for backing the Kwangju massacre, we will indeed be able to avoid a worsening relationship between the U.S. and south Korea.

2. At the present, as the people's democratization struggle for the realization of true democracy is intensifying, we demand that the U.S. withdraw its backing of the present military dictatorship which oppresses the people in various ways.

The U.S. backed the military administration up to the formation of the cruel military dictatorship. This is clear because of the fact that the U.S. gave tacit consent to withdraw the time of the Dec. 12th coup d'etat. It is also clear because as soon as President Reagan took office, the first person he invited to the U.S. was Chun Doo Hwan, who grabbed power through the Kwangju massacre. What then was the situation in south Korea after the Chun military dictatorship was established with U.S. support?

The right to live for workers, farmers and urban poor is thoroughly oppressed because of low wages, low prices for crops and forcible evacuations. The people's struggle demanding the right to live is cruelly suppressed through evil labor laws and policemen's clubs.

Campuses are surrounded by plain-clothes police, riot police and pepper fog; surveillance is strengthened against us only for calling for democracy; many students have been forcibly drafted into the military, taken off the school registers and imprisoned; and we were extremely saddened by the suspicious deaths of six students who had been forced into the military. The National Assembly's Legislation of the Basic Press Law, the Assembly and Demonstration Law, and so on, restricts the everyday life of the nation and blinds the eyes, plugs the ears and gags the mouths of the citizens. How can the Chun military dictatorship be recognized as just or legitimate by the people? Only the U.S. and Japan alone support the government, which is not recognized by the people. Now, the U.S. is supporting the present military dictatorship and this attitude of America's increases the south Korean people's distrust of it. We demand now that the U.S. immediately withdraw its support of the anti-democratic, oppressive government.

3. We request that the American people defending democracy make efforts to create a proper relationship between the U.S. and south Korea. We wish to ask the American people, who defend democracy, what they think about the clear fact that the U.S. government supported the Kwangju massacre by Chun Doo Hwan. Aren't you surprised at the fact that you who struggled to pioneer that vast land might be seen as villains for supporting the evil Chun regime, which has forfeited its legitimacy and right?

Conscientious Americans! We think that you, too, believe like us that a proper relationship between south Korea and the U.S. will be firmly established when we mutually respect the right for autonomous independence and are guided by a government operating under national consent.

People of America! Can you continue to ignore the fact that the relationship between south Korea and the U.S. is distorted and may develop into an unfortunate one? The American people should clearly understand the truth about the Kwangju massacre by Chun along with fully realizing the historical reality that the U.S. government was deeply involved with the tragic massacre, and you should demand a public explanation and apology from the U.S. government. Only then can the people of both countries establish true friendship in US-ROK relations.

We Ask once more! The American people, who defend democracy, should make sincere efforts to establish proper relations between the U.S. and south Korea.

Our Demands

1. That the U.S. government take responsibility for supporting the Kwangju massacre and publicly apologize!
2. That the U.S. immediately stop backing the Chun Doo Hwan military dictatorship!
3. That the American people make sincere efforts to establish proper relations between south Korea and the U.S.!

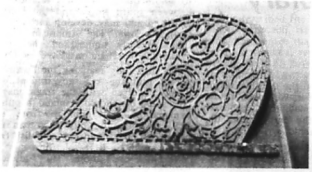
South Korean students chant anti-"government" and anti-American slogans as they are bundled on buses after ending their four-day occupation of the U.S. Information Library building in Seoul on May 26. (Reuter)

Koguryo—Ancient Korean Dynasty

First All-round Exhibition Abroad Now Introduced into Japan

▲ The wall painting of the "Queen of Koguryo"

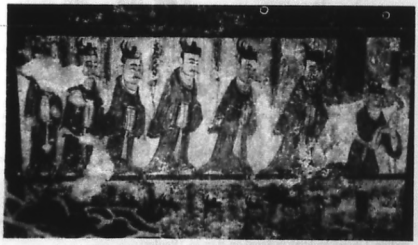
▲ King Tongmyong, the first king of Koguryo



▲ Gilt-bronze crown with openworks of sun and clouds

The controversial stone monument for King Kwanggeto, known as King Kohtai in Japan, now hotly discussed in the Korean and Japanese academic circles. ▶

◀ The wall painting of kitchen



▲ The wall painting of governors of thirteen Gun

▲ The wall painting of maids

Koguryo Cultural Exhibition Opens In Osaka

A "Koguryo Cultural Exhibition" opened on Sep. 13 to continue until Sep. 25 at Umeda Hankyu department store in Osaka, Japan. This is the very first exhibition abroad of Koguryo culture and its cultural assets.

An exhibition is sponsored by the Executive Committee of the Koguryo Cultural Exhibition and supported by N.H.K. (the largest TV station and radio broadcasting in Japan) and Japanese papers.

The exhibition is held with the cooperation of the Korean Central Historical Museum and the Korean Folk Museum of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Among more than 100 copies and imitations of cultural assets, there are models of the mausoleum of King Tongmyong, the first king of Koguryo, and the great Anhak Palace and an arrangement chart of the Taesung Palace. Also exhibited are many works and articles such as copies of 76 wall paintings, various musical instruments, 50 items of clothing.

But more interesting are the full size reproductions of the monument for King Kwanggeto and the wall paintings of Tokhun-ri Tumulus.

Egami Namio, one of the representative committee members of the executive committee and curator of the Ancient Oriental Museum, said in his congratulatory speech at the opening of the exhibition, "It is obvious from many documents and data, that the Japanese wall paintings of the Takamatsu Tumulus are influenced by Koguryo and not by the Tang Period of China. But the Japanese are very reluctant to admit this fact. I think this exhibition will make Japanese scholars recognize this fact and make Korea closer to the Japanese people."

The exhibition will also be held in Kobe in November and in Tokyo in April next year.

Academic Delegation Arrives

A Korea Academic Delegation for the "Koguryo Cultural Exhibition" arrived on Sep. 11 at Narita Airport to attend an international symposium which was held on Sep. 14.

The delegation consists of 6 members, and is headed by Sim Sang Guk, Deputy-Director of the Academy of Social Sciences. It includes Chu Yong Hun, a well-known authority on Koguryo research and famous in Japan, too; Che Hwi Guk, Son Yong Ju, Chin Guk Yung and Pak Chang Duk.

They also will participate in several panel discussions and give lectures.

The People's Korea will follow them and will report on their activities news in the next issue.

Note

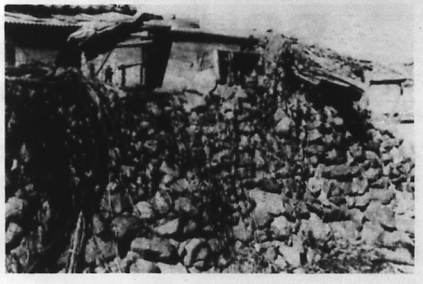
The Koguryo people are one of the mounted peoples, who formed a state for the first in Northeast Asia in the 1st century B.C. and maintained the state until the 7th century A.D.. Koguryo is well-known for its high-level of political and economic-development, culture and art. Though it confronted Paekjae, Shilla of south Korea and Japan, they had close mutual cultural relationships.

For example, the Asuka culture of Japan, prospered from the 6th century to the beginning of the 7th century with its tumuluses, weapons and harnesses resembling Koguryo's, and it is obvious that its culture was strongly influenced by Koguryo culture.

—Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine—

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

8. "Government" Pronounces Disability in Protecting National Treasures



This house is surrounded by walls of stones taken from tumuluses.

(Continued from the previous issue)

The present condition of national treasures in south Korea is such that there are many problems aside fake treasures. Especially, paintings and writings are losing their value and dignity owing to excessive retouching or bleaching.

The joined parts of National Treasure No. 139, "Kunsun sketch" by Kim Hong Do were repainted, and National Treasure No. 213 "Inwangjae coloured sketch," which is evaluated as the best of Chongsun's was subjected to so much bleaching that it has lost its original value and looks like a modern sketch. Also, Sinsaim Temple's sketch of grass and insects got stained, and as they repainted the part where the paper was worn, it has lost its original character. There are also problems in porcelains because of the abuse of bleaching and chemicals.

On the other hand, green rust is said to be eating National Treasure No. 29, King Sungduk's bell. The bell, which hangs in the Kongju Museum is getting too much green rust due to the excretions of wild birds from the neighbouring Mt. Panwol. Therefore the museum staff have to spend much of their Monday holidays to get rid of the excretions.

Too Many Exhibitions Abroad

People concerned with national treasures agree that national treasures mustn't be exhibit abroad so often.

Professor C said: "I think there are no other countries but our country that take out their national treasures abroad for exhibitions. Even Mexico keeps real treasures at home and exhibit abroad only copies, imitations or treasures of comparatively low value. Suppose they are broken or meet a plane accident? What are they going to do with so many national treasures? Are they planning to get insurance money and exhibit the money instead? We should never do that again."

There are loud cries demanding that rough-and-quick works be avoided in repairing and restoration work.

For example, there are a Buddha image which was dropped and broken just in front of a repair superintendent, a cavern hermitage which nobody can enter unless an air conditioner is operated, so on. Wasn't it possible to do the work better?

There are also a lot of problems in excavation. Too much haste and neglect of rules have made it impossible to consider correct application of scientific methods of preservation.

As a result, many treasures have lost their value due to change of quality or colour after excavation. If only they had been kept under ground, they would have been all right.

Treasures Sold Away at Random

Speaking about national treasures, we can find so many problems due to various process in excavation, designation, administration, preservation, repairing, and restoration.

Non-designated cultural assets in obscurity, however, need more protection and management.

Kim Jong Ho, a scholar of folk history of Kwangju who went to all the villages in the Chonnam area, stresses an urgent need of measures for protection of non-designated cultural assets.

"In the case of designated cultural assets, people think they mustn't touch or harm them when they read the notice boards. But they never regard non-designated cultural assets as cultural assets but move, break and sell them away as they please. Designated or not, cultural assets are equally valuable. Rather, non-designated cultural assets can show more of popular history. But non-designated ones are treated coldly."

The following are some of damaged non-designated cultural assets.

In the Chonnam area there are about 1,000 tombstones, but no investigation has yet been made. And now, they have been completely destructed and have disappeared in the name of land development. This is particularly the case with the Hongnong-myon area, Yonggwang-gun.

Near Kyongju city, there are lots of fallen stupas. People use remodeled cultivators to move and sell them. Consequently, lots of stupas are disappearing year after year.

Chonbul Chontap Kegok (thousand Buddhas and stupas) in Toam-myon, Hwasungun, South Cholla Province was recently designated as treasures. There were 243 stupas until 1943. But now there remain only about 70 of them. The others are all gone.

I think I must answer the obvious question which I raised at the beginning of this article.

People who are supposed to know the histories of national treasures, don't know them.

The problem is not decaying national treasures due to careless management but their owners, the people, I mean, all of us. If this is true, what can we do about them?

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

(Continued from the previous issue)

Aug. 20

* A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Changchun, Deputy Secretary of the committee and Secretary of the Shenyang Party Committee.

General of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and his entourage.

* A delegation of the Chiba, Japan, Prefectural Society for the study of the Juche idea headed by Tokida Kosuke, Secretary General of the Chiba Prefectural Branch of the Japanese Teachers' Mutual Aid Cooperative Association.

* A delegation of the Kansai Japan-Korea Acadimic Exchange Association headed by its Chairman Kuroda Ryoichi.

* A delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its Deputy Secretary Wang Xianzhen.

Aug. 22

* A friendship delegation of the Chinese Foreign Trade Bank headed by its Vice President Cui Yanxu.

* Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Aug. 23

* A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by General Secretary of its central committee Harilaos Florakis.

* A delegation of the German Communist Party headed by its Chairman Herbert Mies.

* A delegation of the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda headed by its President Nzahobari Maurice.

* A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Zhang Zaiwang, member of the CPC Central Committee and Deputy Secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee.

* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali headed by its Secretary Bouba Diallo.

* Gilberto Zapata Isaza, Secretary General of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee for supporting Korea's Reunification.

* A university delegation of Venezuela with President of Oriente University Pedro Augusto Beauperthuy as its head.

* President of Zulia University Jose Ferrer as its Deputy Head.

* A delegation of Jordanian University headed by Mahmud Duwayri, Dean of a faculty of the university.

Aug. 27

* Ogimura Ichiro, First Vice President of the International Table Tennis Federation.

* A delegation of the Malta Labor Party headed by Josef Fsadi, member, and Secretary, of the National Executive Committee of the MLP.

* A delegation of the Australian Labour Party headed by George Crawford, former president of the Victoria State Committee of the party and General Secretary of the Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Employees Union of Australia.

Aug. 28

* A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Robert G. Mugabe,First Secretary and President, of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Aug. 29

* Jovan Antoni, newly-appointed Albanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea.

Aug. 30

* Eduard Hafner, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Central Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organisations and Chairman of the Swiss Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

* An Ethiopian agricultural delegation headed by Eshetu Muhe, Vice Minister of Agriculture.

* A Portuguese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Orlando De Carvalho, Professor of Coimbra University of Portugal.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Cuenca University of Ecuador headed by Guido Alvarez, Dean of a faculty of the university.

* A delegation of Legon University of Ghana headed by Georgy Cwamena Tetteh, Head of a department of the university.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

Aug. 3

* A government fishery delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yun Sang, Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, to attend the opening ceremony of an international exhibition in the Soviet Union.

Aug. 10

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Gang Hwan, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee to attend the Sixth Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

Aug. 17

* A team of the Korean People's Army to the sixth summer sports festival of friendship armies slated in Poland and Major General Li Hong Sun of the Korean People's Army to participate in it as guest of honour.

* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Pang Tae Ryul, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Mongolia.

Aug. 19

* A delegation of the Information Department of the DPRK Foreign Ministry to attend a meeting of directors of the press and information departments of foreign ministries of socialist countries scheduled in Mongolia.

Aug. 20

* A party workers' holiday group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Jwa Hyok, member of the WPK Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Control Committee of the Party Central Committee, for a visit to China.

Aug. 21

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Jae Bong, Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to African countries.

Aug. 23

* A Korean youth friendship group headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for a visit to China.

Aug. 24

* A delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chin Chung Guk to attend the 74th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Canada.

Aug. 27

* A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries slated in Angola.

Aug. 31

* A delegation of the Korean Committee of Asian-African Solidarity headed by its Vice Chairman Li Song Ho to attend the conference of socialist countries and progressive anti-war, peace organizations scheduled in the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by its Vice Chairman Nam Jae Hwan to attend the world conference of "the Year of International Youth" scheduled in Romania.

* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Kim Baek Son, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the GDR and Syria.

* A delegation of the Commission of Public Welfare of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Pak Sung Il for a visit to the Soviet Union.

DPRK Government Issues Appeal to Governments of All Countries

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 6 published an appeal to the governments of all countries of the world upon the lapse of 40 years since the U.S. forces occupied south Korea.

Follows the full text of the appeal (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed):

The coming September 8 is the 40th year since the United States set foot in south Korea and enforced the military occupation and colonial enslavement policy.

For the last 40 years, our people have undergone too great misfortunes and sufferings and have had to pay too high prices due to the national division.

Owing to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, the southern part of our country came to be again in the colonial chains and our nation with proud time-honored history of 5,000 years to be divided into two parts.

As the years go by and the time flows, the barrier of division is getting higher and the commonness of the homogeneous nation gradually fading away and the aggravating confrontation and tension between the north and the south plunge the entire fellow countrymen into constant unrest and terror.

The national division which has lasted up to date when a new generation has grown up to the mid-age of forties has created the miserable situation where even correspondence is denied, and thus the kinsfolk dispersed in the north and the south can hardly recognize their faces each other, to say nothing of their safety.

It is an irrefutable fact that all these misfortunes and sufferings imposed on our nation are entirely attributable to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

Having occupied south Korea under the pretext of "disarmament" of the Japanese army after its defeat, the United States forced the miserable fate of national division on our people and hampered in every way the unified development of the country while ceaselessly intensifying their aggression and new war provocations.

For the purpose of making south Korea their colony, military base and, on that springboard, conquering the whole Korea and further, dominating Asia and the rest of the world, the United States, while pursuing the most reactionary colonial military fascist rule from the first days of its occupation of south Korea, speeded up war preparations to invade the northern half of the Republic and at last, ignited the aggressive war against our people on June 25, 1950.

New War May Break Out at Any Moment

Even after the war, the United States never gave up the aggressive ambition about Korea, being engrossed in the new war preparations, entrenching in south Korea.

It has permanently stationed its tens of thousands of troops in south Korea to guarantee its colonial rule militarily and held sway, exercising the real power in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs there. The United States has subordinated its colonial subjugation policy in south Korea thoroughly to reducing it to a military base, judging from its geographical location and the importance of military strategy.

Particularly, the present rulers of the United States openly seeking the policy of "strength" are further intensifying their policy of turning south Korea into a military base, clamouring that the Korean Peninsula is the most important area of "vital interest" in the implementation of their world strategy and "the 1st line in the U.S. strategy."

Thereby, any unexpected war in the Korean Peninsula to be the "test-ground of showdown of strength in the 80's", and introduced a great quantity of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons while incessantly reinforcing the U.S. armed forces stationing in south Korea, thus having turned south Korea into an arsenal of their modern armed forces and nuclear forward base.

By the U.S. manoeuvre for reinforcement, there are today more than 40 thousand U.S. troops and puppet regular armed forces over one million strong plus huge para-military forces about 10 million strong in south Korea and thus, south Korea became the most dense area of military strength in the world.

The United States which already brought in more than 1,000 nuclear weapons to south Korea, still discontent with it, has recently taken in neutron weapons unanimously condemned by the world people and is going to deploy even "Pershing II" medium-range nucrear missiles and cruise missiles, too.

The United States is continuously reinforcing its armed forces levelled at the Korean Peninsula not only in south Korea but also in many U.S. military bases in Japan proper, Okinawa and other areas of the Pacific and does not conceal that it is going to fabricate the tripartite military alliance with Japan and south Korea so as to put the military forces of the Japanese "self-defence corps" in the Korean war at the time of emergency.

Now the United States is conducting every day big and small scale military exercises against the northern half of the Republic in south Korea and constantly stimulating the bellicosity of the south Korean authorities.

Recently, the United States reorganized the south Korean forces on an offensive footing to man near the Military Demarcation Line, increased the numerical strength of the "commando" to 180,000 and started to dig out tunnels toward the north in 180 points near the Military Demarcation Line, which shows clearly how far they went for the new war preparations.

Due to the reckless war preparations of the United States, the Korean Peninsula today became one of the most tense and strained areas of the world and a dangerous situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any moment.

The creation of "two Koreas" to grip south Korea as a permanent colony and military base is the U.S. basic strategy in its Korea policy.

Root Cause Is U.S. Occupation

From the first days of its occupation of south Korea, the United States has hampered the reunification of our country in every way.

It is none other than the United States which cooked up the separate puppet regime in south Korea, suppressing our people's struggle for the establishment of a unified government right after the liberation on August 15, which provoked and imposed a war running counter to the entire nation's desire for the peaceful reunification at the beginning of 50's and which manipulated behind the scenes to challenge, with May 16 "military coup", to the south Korean young students and people who ran out to the square of the struggle for reunification shouting "Go to the north, come to the south, let's meet in Panmunjom", at the beginning of 60's.

Under the very manipulation of the United States, the south Korean authorities brought to rupture the hard-won north-south dialogue at the beginning of 70's and openly proclaimed to the world their policy of "two Koreas", and at the beginning of 80's, responded to the south Korean people aspiring after democracy and reunification with the atrocious mass slaughter and committed the crime of stamping out the growing spirit of national reunification.

The United States has not only blocked the way to the national reunification in south Korea but also mocked at the fate and future of our nation at random, prattling about "admission to the U.N." and "cross recognition" in an attempt to legalize Korea's division internationally.

The 40-year history since the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is the history of crimes of turning south Korea into a complete colony, military base and imposing the calamities of war and division upon our nation, and cursed sin-filled history which recorded the disgraceful chapter in the modern imperialist history of aggression.

All the facts bespeak that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the very root cause of deteriorating the tension in the Korean Peninsula and stumbling-block to the reunification of Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States is loud-mouthed about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and "military superiority of the north" and trumpets as if the U.S. troops present in south Korea "serve" for the "security" in the Korean Peninsula and world "equilibrium of armed forces."

It is nobody's secret that "threat of southward invasion" the United States is uttering as its favourite term is, in fact, no more than an artifice to make a pretext of its occupation of south Korea.

U.S. Urged to Respond Positively

The Government of the DPRK flatly condemns in the name of the entire nation the United States for its 40 years-long illegal occupation of the southern part of our motherland and flagrant violation of the sovereignty of our nation, seeking war and perpetual division.

Today our country is on the crossroad of war or peace, division or reunification due to the U.S. armed intervention and manoeuvres for perpetual division.

Our nation that has lived as one nation on one territory throughout thousands of years should never be separated into two in our generation. This is the steadfast will of the whole Korean people.

If our nation be split into two for good, tension would continue to be exacerbated and the danger of war further increase on the Korean Peninsula, the history of bitter sufferings repeat without letup and the coming generations, to say nothing of our generation, hardly escape from the tragic fate.

So long as the United States holds the domination over south Korea, the Korean people can neither get rid of present-day disasters, nor achieve the national sovereignty, democracy of the south Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification.

The United States must feel due responsibility for such tragic situation in Korea, withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly and interfere no longer in the internal affairs of Korea and respond at the earliest date to the proposal of our tripartite talks for providing the prerequisites to the national independent and peaceful reunification.

World May Not Remain On-lookers

The Government of the DPRK solemnly reiterates its unshakable stand to put an end to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, eliminate the root cause of war, check and frustrate the manoeuvres of the splitists within and without to permanently divide our country into "two Koreas", and surely reunify the divided country.

The Government of the DPRK considers that the world may not remain on-lookers at the fact that the danger of war, instead of that for peace, is daily increasing in Korea and the Korean people are suffering from the pains of 40-year long national division by the outside forces.

The Government of the DPRK appeals to the governments of the world peace-loving countries to actively help prevent the flames of war which may plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war from sparking in Korea and realize at earliest date Korea's independent and peaceful reunification after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The Government of the DPRK avails itself of this opportunity to express its profound thanks to the governments of various countries of the world for rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their cause of national reunification.

The Korean people will terminate the U.S. interference in south Korea and certainly accomplish the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people.

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regards of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il to President M. Gorbachev while Eduard Shevardnadze asked his Korean counterpart to convey warm greetings and good wishes of Gorbachev to the DPRK President and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Foreign ministers of both countries, the KCNA said, "discussed problems of relations between the two countries and the international situation."

They stressed the historical significance of the victory over Japanese militarism and noted that the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule "demonstrated the successes made by the Korean working people in socialist construction and constituted a holiday of the Korean-Soviet friendship."

Two foreign ministers shared the view that "the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union have been developing dynamically particularly since President Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Soviet

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areas of potential trouble in the Far East.

Soviet and U.S. officials held discussions on Sept. 12 and 13 on the Far East, the latest in a series of talks on regional problems prior to the summit meeting to be held by the two superpowers in November.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Mikhail S. Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, and the U.S. group by Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

No details of the talks were given.

Union in May last year."

The DPRK supports the peace-loving foreign policy line of the Soviet Union, her initiative on terminating unilaterally all nuclear explosions advanced in the statement of Mr. Gorbachev and her proposals for averting a global nuclear war and checking the militarization of the outer space, said Kim Yong Nam.

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